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DE NVMERIS PRIMIS VALDE MAGNIS

Auctore

L. EVLERO.

Vix vllus reperietur Geometra, qui non, ordinem numerorum primorum inueſtigando, haud parum temporis inutiliter conſumſerit: videtur enim lex, qua numeri primi progrediuntur, in Arithmetica aeque abſtruſae eſſe indaginis, atque in Geometria circuli quadratura: ac ſi huius indagatio pro deſperata eſt habenda, non leuiores adſunt rationes, quae et ordinis, quo numeri primi ſe inuicem ſequuntur, cognitionem nos in perpetuum fugere perſuadent. Cum deinde etiam circuli quadratura, quamuis innoteſceret, vix quicquam vtilitatis allatura perhibeatur, eodem iure negare licebit, ex ordine numerorum primorum perſpecto vllum vſum eſſe redundaturum. Verum tamen nemo facile dubitabit, quin methodus ipſa, quae nos vel ad circuli quadraturam, vel ad legem progreſſionis numerorum primorum manuduceret, quoniam hae res tam diu fruſtra ſunt anquiſitae, eximium vſum ſit praeſtatura, propterea quod maxima impedimenta, quibus hae inueſtigationes adhuc fuerunt implicatae, feliciter ſuperauerit; ita vt inde omni iure ſumma ſubſidia per totam Matheſin nobis polliceri poſſemus. Haec ideo

monenda duxi, ne quis eos, qui forte in hoc ſtudio deſudauerint, etiamſi operam perdiderint, reprehendendos cenſeat. Ac profecto natura numerorum primorum, cum ex iis modo tam admirabili omnes numeri componantur, per ſe praeclariſſima videtur, et quo magis adhuc in proprietates, quibus ſunt praeditae, penetrare licuit, eo magis haec doctrina digna cenſeri debet, cui excolendae plus operae tribuatur, quam nunc quidem plerumque fieri ſolet. In hoc autem ſtudii genere inprimis excelluit acutiſſimus quondam *Fermatius*, cui plurimae inſignes numerorum proprietates acceptae ſunt referendae; neque parum eſt dolendum, quod eius ſcripta poſt mortem ita interciderint, vt plurimorum theorematum demonſtrationes, quas ſe adinueniſſe aſſeverauerat, adhuc nobis ſint ignotae. Hic perſpicaciſſimus vir in doctrina numerorum primorum etiam non mediocriter laborauit, atque problema ſe digniſſimum olim *Walliſio* propoſuerat, quo modum requirebat, numerum primum dato quouis numero maiorem aſſignandi. Credebat quidem *Fermatius*, ſe huius problematis ſolutionem in poteſtate habere, dum affirmauerat, omnes numeros in hac forma 2^n+1 contentos, ſi quidem exponens n ipſe fuerit poteſtas binarii, eſſe numeros primos. Verum tamen eo erat candore, vt negaret, ſe huius aſſerti demonſtrationem habere, etiamſi de eius veritate minime dubitaret. Perſpicuum autem eſt, ſi haec forma 2^n+1, ſumendo pro n quasvis binarii poteſtates, ſemper numeros primos exhiberet, problema propoſitum perfecte fore ſolutum. Quocunque enim numero propoſito, non ſolum vna, ſed innumerabiles poteſtates bina-

binarii aſſignari poterunt, quae loco exponentis *n* poſitae, praebiturae ſint poteſtates 2^n dato illo numero maiores, ad quas ſi vnitas adiiceretur, haberentur vtique totidem numeri primi dato illo numero maiores. Hanc autem regulam a *Fermatio* prolatam veritati non eſſe conſentaneam, iam ante plures annos animaduerti. Cum enim pro omnibus caſibus inter centena millia ſubſiſtentibus ſatisfaceret, qui ſunt:

$$2^1+1=3;\ 2^2+1=5;\ 2^4+1=17;\ 2^8+1=257;\ 2^{16}+1=65537$$

ſtatim ſequentem caſum $2^{32}+1=4294967297$ non eſſe primum inueni, ſed diuiſibilem per numerum 641. Quare cum etiam de ſequentibus maioribus numeris, ex hac formula natis, incerti ſimus, vtrum ſint primi, nec nec? hinc nihil plane adiumenti conſequimur ad problema memoratum ſoluendum. Ac primo quidem nullum eſt dubium, quin propoſito numero quantumuis magno, infiniti adeo exiſtant numeri primi illo maiores; poſtquam iam ab Euclide eſt demonſtratum, omnium numerorum primorum multitudinem eſſe infinitam; etiamſi, vt ego oſtendi, haec numerorum primorum multitudo ſe habeat ad multitudinem omnium prorſus numerorum, vt vnitas ad infinitum, ſeu potius, vt logarithmus numeri infiniti ad ipſum hunc numerum infinitum, quod poſterius infinitum maius eſt, quam poteſtas quantumuis magna illius infiniti. Solutionis quidem huius problematis compotes fieremus, ſi loco formulae 2^n+1 aliam formulam indefinitam detegere liceret, quae nonniſi numeros primos complecteretur; ſed etiamſi fortaſſe talis reperiatur, quae vel centum numeros primos ſup-

peditaret, tamen ei aeque parum confidere poſſemus pro ſequentibus, niſi forte, quod autem vix eſt expectandum, firma demonſtratio exhiberi queat. Nulla certe progreſſio algebraica datur, cuius omnes plane termini in infinitum creſcentes futuri ſint numeri primi. Sumto enim termino quocunque, inter ſequentes ſemper infiniti termini eiusdem ſeriei aſſignari poterunt, quae omnes per illum diuidi queant, quod Theorema ita demonſtro:

Theorema.

Nulla datur progreſſio algebraica, cuius omnes termini ſint numeri primi.

Demonſtratio.

Cum progreſſio ſit algebraica, poſito eius termino indici x reſpondente $= X$, erit:

$$X = \alpha + \beta x + \gamma x^2 + \delta x^3 + \varepsilon x^4 + \zeta x^5 + \eta x^6 + \text{etc.}$$

Poſito ergo termino indici a reſpondente $= A$, vt ſit

$$A = \alpha + \beta a + \gamma a^2 + \delta a^3 + \varepsilon a^4 + \zeta a^5 + \eta a^6 + \text{etc.}$$

ſi capiatur $x = nA + a$, fiet terminus iſti indici reſpondens X vtique per A diuiſibilis. Omnes ergo progreſſionis propoſitae termini, qui indicibus in hac forma $nA + a$ contentis reſpondent, non erunt numeri primi, neque ergo vlla huiusmodi progreſſio meros numeros primos complectetur. Q. E. D.

Verum etiamſi non omnes termini huiusmodi progreſſionis ſint numeri primi, problemati tamen ſatisfieri poſſit, ſi modo inter eos infiniti dentur numeri primi, quorum indices certo quodam modo dignoſcere lice-

liceret; veluti ſi eiusmodi daretur progreſſio, cuius omnes termini, quorum indices ſunt numeri primi, ipſi eſſent numeri primi. Sed hoc modo quaerenda eſſet eiusmodi functio ipſius x, quae, quoties x fuerit numerus primus, ipſa quoque foret numerus primus, vel, quod eodem redit, regula deſideraretur, cuius ope ex quouis numero primo propoſito inueniri poſſet nouus numerus primus. At huius modi regulam profundiſſimae eſſe indaginis, quilibet in huius modi inueſtigationibus vel leuiter verſatus facile agnoſcet, ita vt hinc nulla plane ſpes affulgeat, vnquam ad ſolutionem allati problematis *Fermatiani* perueniendi.

Certum igitur eſt, in hoc problemate nihil adhuc eſſe praeſtitum, poſtquam ipſius *Fermatii* conatus ſucceſſu ſint deſtituti. Atque adeo, cum tabula numerorum primorum nondum vltra centena millia habeatur extenſa, problema ſane iam non parum foret difficile, ſi modo numeri primi quaerantur, qui ſint centenis millibus maiores; vel cum nuper prodierit tabula numerorum primorum vsque ad 101000 excurrens, ſi numeri primi quaerantur hunc terminum ſuperantes. Neque enim ad hoc ſaltem problema ſoluendum alia via patere videtur, niſi vt more ſolito ex numeris vltra 101000 notatis omnes compoſiti expungantur, hoc eſt: omnes, qui per vllum numerum primum, radice quadrata minorem, diuiſibiles deprehendentur; qui numeri enim his expunctis relinquentur, erunt numeri primi. Haec autem operatio inſtituenda plane foret eadem ratione, ac ſi ipſam tabulam numerorum primorum ad vlteriores limites continuare vellemus; quod opus propterea eſſet im-

immenſi laboris. Quodſi autem quis forte hunc laborem ſuſciperet, certe non eſſet expectandum, vt vltra millionem a quoquam produceretur, eoque exantlato omnino impoſſibile videretur, vllum numerum primum exhibere, qui eſſet millione maior.

Occurrit autem mihi methodus peculiaris, ex qua per calculum non admodum taedioſum plures ſum adeptus numeros, non ſolum centies millibus, ſed etiam millione maiores, quos eſſe primos certo aſſeuerare poſſum. Quoniam igitur in tam ardua inueſtigatione leuiores ſucceſſus non ſunt contemnendi, haud inutile fore ſpero, ſi iſthanc methodum meam expoſuero, praeſertim cum ipſa ex proprietatibus numerorum non ſpernendis ſit deriuata, quae etiam in aliis inueſtigationibus vſum inſignem habere poſſe videntur.

Deductus autem ſum ad hanc methodum per conſiderationem numerorum quadratorum vnitate auctorum, ſeu in hac formula $aa+1$ contentorum, in quibus, ſiquidem a ſit numerus par, plures numeros primos occurrere manifeſtum eſt, ſin autem a ſit numerus impar, ſemiſſis illius formulae $\frac{1}{2}(aa+1)$ plurimos quoque ſuppeditat numeros primos. Quaeſiui ergo omnes diuiſores numerorum in hac forma $aa+1$ contentorum, qui labor non adeo erat taedioſus, cum non opus eſſet diuiſionem per omnes numeros primos radice a minores tentare, propterea quod demonſtraui, atque id quidem poſt *Fermatium*, cuius autem demonſtratio pro deperdita eſt habenda, huiusmodi numeros $aa+1$ alios diuiſores non admittere, niſi qui ipſi

ſint

ſint ſummae duorum quadratorum. Quare ſi numerus in hac forma $aa+1$ contentus habeat diuiſores, certo ſcio, hos diuiſores ſingulos in forma $pp+qq$ eſſe contentos. Cum deinde omnes numeri primi formae $4n+1$ ſint ſummae duorum quadratorum, numerorum autem primorum formae $4n-1$ nullus ſit duorum quadratorum ſumma, nullus certe numerus formae $4n-1$ erit diuiſor formae $aa+1$; ſed ſi ea habeat diuiſores primos, eos in hac forma $4n+1$ contineri neceſſe eſt. Conſideraui itaque omnes numeros primos formae $4n+1$, et ea quadrata primum inueſtigaui, quae vnitate aucta eſſent per quemuis horum numerorum primorum diuiſibilia, quo pacto omnes numeros formae $aa+1$ ſum adeptus, qui non ſunt numeri primi, reliquos ergo neceſſario primos eſſe oportet. Primum autem manifeſtum eſt, per binarium, qui eſt etiam ſumma duorum quadratorum, formam $aa+1$ eſſe diuiſibilem, quoties a fuerit numerus impar. Supereſt ergo, vt ii ipſius a valores indagentur, qui reddant formam $aa+1$ diuiſibilem per quemquam horum numerorum primorum 5, 13, 17, 29, 37, 41, etc. qui ipſi ſunt duorum quadratorum ſummae; quem in finem praemitto ſequens problema:

Problema 1.

Propoſito numero primo formae $4n+1$, inuenire omnia quadrata, quae vnitate aucta per illum ſunt diuiſibilia.

Solutio.

Cum iſte numerus primus ſit ſumma duorum quadratorum, ſit $4n+1=p^2+q^2$, quadratum vero

vnitate auctum per illum diuiſibile ſit $aa+1$. Demonſtraui autem, quando ſumma duorum quadratorum, veluti $aa+bb$, diuiſibilis eſt per numerum primum $pp+qq$, ſemper dari duos huiusmodi numeros r et s, vt ſit $a=pr+qs$ et $b=ps-qr$. Noſtro caſu ergo cum ſit $bb=1$, neceſſe eſt, vt ſit $ps-qr=\pm 1$: vnde perſpicitur fractiones $\frac{p}{q}$ et $\frac{r}{s}$ proxime inter ſe conuenire, ita vt earum differentia $\frac{ps-qr}{qs}$ minorem numeratorem, vnitati quippe aequalem, habere nequeat. Quare cum numeri p et q ex aequalitate $4n+1=pp+qq$ ſint cogniti, formetur fractio $\frac{p}{q}$, quaeraturque in numeris minoribus fractio $\frac{r}{s}$ illi proxime aequalis, vt partibus per crucem multiplicatis productorum ps et qr differentia ſit $=1$, id quod methodo a me alibi expoſita facile fiet; tum ad fractionem $\frac{p}{q}$ inuenta hac fractione $\frac{r}{s}$, erit quadrati vnius quaeſiti radix $a=pr+qs$, vel etiam $a=-pr-qs$. Tum vero ſi multiplum quodcunque diuiſoris $4n+1$ addatur, habebitur quoque valor idoneus pro a. Generatim ergo erit $a=m(4n+1)\pm(pr+qs)$, in qua forma continentur radices omnium quadratorum, quae vnitate aucta per numerum primum propoſitum $4n+1$ ſunt diuiſibilia. Q. E. I.

Scholion.

Quemadmodum autem data fractione $\frac{p}{q}$ aliam fractionem $\frac{r}{s}$ inueniri conueniat, quae ab illa tam parum diſcrepet, vt producta per crucem orta ps et qr vnitate tantum differant, alio loco oſtendi. Scilicet pro numeris p et q eadem operatio inſtitui debet, quae vulgo

vulgo ad eorum maximum communem diuiſorem inueniendum inſtitui ſolet, tum ex quotis ordine ſcriptis formentur fractiones, quales ex fractionibus continuis prodeunt, earumque vltima erit ipſa fractio $\frac{p}{q}$, penultima autem pro $\frac{r}{s}$ aſſumi poterit, eritque differentia inter producta ps et qr vnitati aequalis; propterea quod numeri p et q erunt inter ſe primi, quoniam alias numerus $4n+1=pp+qq$ non foret primus. Inventa autem fractione $\frac{r}{s}$, manifeſtum eſt, eius loco quoque aſſumi poſſe has fractiones $\frac{p+r}{q+s}$, $\frac{2p+r}{2q+s}$ et in genere $\frac{mp+r}{mq+s}$; nam et haec fractio cum fractione $\frac{p}{q}$ comparata dat producta per crucem $mpq+qr$ et $mpq+ps$ vnitate differentia. Quod ſi autem fractioni $\frac{p}{q}$ haec $\frac{mp+r}{mq+s}$ adiungatur, ex iis pro radice quadrati quaeſiti obtinetur $a=mpp+pr+mqq+qs=m(4n+1)$ $+pr+qs$ ob $pp+qq=4n+1$. Seu cum numeri r et s quoque negatiue accipi queant, $a=m(4n+1)$ $\pm(pr+qs)$, quae eſt ipſa forma generalis in ſolutione inuenta. Verum haec operatio commodiſſime per exempla docebitur.

Exemplum 1.

Inuenire omnia quadrata, quae vnitate aucta ſint per numerum primum 29 diuiſibilia.

Sit a radix quadrata ex quadratis quaeſitis, et cum 29 ſit numerus primus formae $4n+1$, erit certe ſumma duorum quadratorum, quae ſunt 25 et 4, ita vt ob $29=pp+qq=5^2+2^2$, ſit $p=5$ et $q=2$,

 vnde

vnde formatur iſta fractio $\frac{p}{q}=\frac{5}{2}$. Nunc inter numeros 5 et 2 inſtituatur operatio ad maximum communem diuiſorem inueſtigandum, quae ita ſe habebit:

$$\begin{array}{l} 2)\,5\,(2 \\ \quad\underline{4} \\ \quad 1)\,2\,(2 \\ \qquad\underline{2} \\ \qquad 0 \end{array}$$

Sunt ergo quoti 2 et 2, ex quibus formantur fractiones ſequenti modo:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & 2 & 2 \\ \frac{1}{0}, & \frac{2}{1}, & \frac{5}{2} \end{array}$$

eritque penultima $\frac{2}{1}=\frac{r}{s}$, ex his autem duabus vltimis fractionibus $\frac{2}{1}$ et $\frac{5}{2}$ valor idoneus pro a erit productum numeratorum $2.5=10$ aucta producto denominatorum $1.2=2$; vnde erit $a=10+2=12$, et in genere $a=29m+12$; omniumque horum numerorum quadrata vnitate aucta per 29 erunt diuiſibilia. Quare omnes valores ipſius a in his duabus progreſſionibus arithmeticis continebuntur:

12, 41, 70, 99, 128, 157, 186, 215, 244, 273, etc.
17, 46, 75, 104, 133, 162, 191, 220, 249, 278, etc.

Exemplum 2.

Inuenire omnia quadrata, quae vnitate aucta fiant per numerum primum 617 *diuiſibilia.*

Cum

Cum ſit $617 = 16^2 + 19^2$, ſtatuatur $p = 19$ et $q = 16$, fiatque inter numeros 16 et 19 haec operatio:

```
16) 19 (1
    16
     3) 16 (5
        15
         1) 3 (3
            3
            0
```

Ex quotis 1, 5, 3 ſequentes formentur fractiones:

$$\begin{array}{cccc} & 1. & 5. & 3 \\ \frac{1}{0}, & \frac{1}{1}, & \frac{6}{5}, & \frac{19}{16} \end{array}$$

quarum binae poſtremae dant numeratorum productum $= 114$

. . . . . at denominatorum productum $= 80$

vnde idoneus isque minimus valor ipſius a erit $= 194$ et generatim $a = 617m \pm 194$. Omnes ergo ipſius a valores in duabus ſequentibus progreſſionibus arithmeticis comprehenduntur:

194, 811, 1428, 2045, 2662, 3279 etc.
423, 1040, 1657, 2274, 2891, 3508 etc.

Exemplum 3.

Inuenire omnia quadrata, quae vnitate aucta ſint per numerum primum 1709 *diuiſibilia.*

Cum ſit $1709 = 22^2 + 35^2$, inter numeros 22 et 35 ſequens inſtituatur operatio:

$$
\begin{array}{l}
22)\ 35\ (1 \\
\quad\ \underline{22} \\
\quad\ 13)\ 22\ (1 \\
\qquad\quad\ \underline{13} \\
\qquad\quad\ \ 9)\ 13\ (1 \\
\qquad\qquad\quad\ \underline{9} \\
\qquad\qquad\quad\ 4)\ 9\ (2 \\
\qquad\qquad\qquad\ \underline{8} \\
\qquad\qquad\qquad\ 1)\ 4\ (4 \\
\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad \underline{4} \\
\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad 0
\end{array}
$$

et ex quotis 1, 1, 1, 2, 4 formentur ſequentes fractiones.

$$
\begin{array}{cccccc}
1. & 1. & 1. & 2. & 4 & \\
\frac{1}{0}, & \frac{1}{1}, & \frac{2}{1}, & \frac{3}{2}, & \frac{8}{5}, & \frac{35}{22}
\end{array}
$$

quarum duae vltimae dabunt pro vno ipſius a valore:

$$a = 8.35 + 5.22 = 390$$

ita vt omnes ipſius a valores ſatisfacientes ſint:

$$a = 1709m \pm 390$$

Coroll. 1.

Si numerus primus $4n + 1$ fuerit ipſe quadratum vnitate auctum, veluti $4n + 1 = p^2 + 1$, tum ob $q = 1$, ſequens operatio erit inſtituenda:

$$
\begin{array}{l}
1)\ p\ (p \\
\quad\ \underline{p} \\
\quad\ 0
\end{array}
$$

vni-

vnicus ergo habetur quotus p, ex quo naſcentur fractiones

$$\frac{1}{0}, \quad \frac{p}{1}$$

vnde fit $a=1.p+0.1=p$, et generatim $a=m(4n+1)\pm p$.

Coroll. 2.

Si amborum quadratorum, quorum ſummae numerus primus $4n+1$ aequatur, radices vnitate differant, vt ſit $4n+1=pp+(p-1)^2$, tum ob $q=p-1$ ſequens habebitur operatio:

$$\begin{array}{l} p-1)\ p\ \ (1 \\ \quad \underline{p-1} \\ \qquad 1)\ p-1\ \ (p-1 \\ \qquad\quad \underline{p-1} \\ \qquad\qquad 0 \end{array}$$

Quoti ergo 1 et $p-1$ has dabunt fractiones:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & 1 & p-1 \\ \frac{1}{0}, & \frac{1}{1}, & \frac{p}{p-1} \end{array}$$

vnde fit $a=1.p+1.(p-1)=2p-1$, et in genere

$$a=(4n+1)m\pm(2p-1).$$

Coroll. 3.

Si quaerantur omnia quadrata, quae vnitate aucta ſint per numerum primum $2=1+1$ diuiſibilia, etſi 2 non eſt formae $4n+1$, tamen, quia $p=1$, et $q=1$, erit primo $a=1$ per coroll. 1, hincque in genere $a=2m\pm 1$. Vnde ſequitur, quod per ſe eſt manifeſtum, omnia qua-

quadrata numerorum imparium, ſi vnitas addatur, fore per 2 diuiſibilia.

Scholion 2.

Secundum hanc ergo regulam omnes numeros primos formae $4n+1$ tractaui, et poſtquam ſingulos in ſummam duorum quadratorum conuerti, quod ſemper et quidem vnico modo fieri poteſt, cuique formam generalem ipſius a, in qua radices omnium quadratorum, quae vnitate aucta per quemque numerum primum ſint diuiſibilia, adſcripſi, vnde ſequens nata eſt tabula:

Tabula omnium numerorum a

quorum quadrata vnitate aucta $aa+1$ ſunt per quemlibet numerum primum formae $4n+1$ diuiſibilia.

Numeri primi	Valor ipſius a
$2 = 1^2 + 2^2$	$a = 2m \pm 1$
$5 = 1^2 + 2^2$	$a = 5m \pm 2$
$13 = 2^2 + 3^2$	$a = 13m \pm 5$
$17 = 1^2 + 4^2$	$a = 17m \pm 4$
$29 = 2^2 + 5^2$	$a = 29m \pm 12$
$37 = 1^2 + 6^2$	$a = 37m \pm 6$
$41 = 4^2 + 5^2$	$a = 41m \pm 9$
$53 = 2^2 + 7^2$	$a = 53m \pm 23$
$61 = 5^2 + 6^2$	$a = 61m \pm 11$
$73 = 3^2 + 8^2$	$a = 73m \pm 27$
$89 = 5^2 + 8^2$	$a = 89m \pm 34$
$97 = 4^2 + 9^2$	$a = 97m \pm 22$

Numeri

Numeri primi	Valor ipſius a
$101 = 1^2 + 10^2$	$a = 101\,m \pm 10$
$109 = 3^2 + 10^2$	$a = 109\,m \pm 33$
$113 = 7^2 + 8^2$	$a = 113\,m \pm 15$
$137 = 4^2 + 11^2$	$a = 137\,m \pm 37$
$149 = 7^2 + 10^2$	$a = 149\,m \pm 44$
$157 = 6^2 + 11^2$	$a = 157\,m \pm 28$
$173 = 2^2 + 13^2$	$a = 173\,m \pm 80$
$181 = 9^2 + 10^2$	$a = 181\,m \pm 19$
$193 = 7^2 + 12^2$	$a = 193\,m \pm 81$
$197 = 1^2 + 14^2$	$a = 197\,m \pm 14$
$229 = 2^2 + 15^2$	$a = 229\,m \pm 107$
$233 = 8^2 + 13^2$	$a = 233\,m \pm 89$
$241 = 4^2 + 15^2$	$a = 241\,m \pm 64$
$257 = 1^2 + 16^2$	$a = 257\,m \pm 16$
$269 = 10^2 + 13^2$	$a = 269\,m \pm 82$
$277 = 9^2 + 14^2$	$a = 277\,m \pm 60$
$281 = 5^2 + 16^2$	$a = 281\,m \pm 53$
$293 = 2^2 + 17^2$	$a = 293\,m \pm 138$
$313 = 12^2 + 13^2$	$a = 313\,m \pm 25$
$317 = 11^2 + 14^2$	$a = 317\,m \pm 114$
$337 = 9^2 + 16^2$	$a = 337\,m \pm 148$
$349 = 5^2 + 18^2$	$a = 349\,m \pm 136$
$353 = 8^2 + 17^2$	$a = 353\,m \pm 42$
$373 = 7^2 + 18^2$	$a = 373\,m \pm 104$
$389 = 10^2 + 17^2$	$a = 389\,m \pm 115$
$397 = 6^2 + 19^2$	$a = 397\,m \pm 63$
$401 = 1^2 + 20^2$	$a = 401\,m \pm 20$
$409 = 3^2 + 20^2$	$a = 409\,m \pm 143$
$421 = 14^2 + 15^2$	$a = 421\,m \pm 29$

Numeri primi	Valor ipſius a
$433 = 12^2 + 17^2$	$a = 433\,m + 179$
$449 = 7^2 + 20^2$	$a = 449\,m \pm 67$
$457 = 4^2 + 21^2$	$a = 457\,m \pm 109$
$461 = 10^2 + 19^2$	$a = 461\,m \pm 48$
$509 = 5^2 + 22^2$	$a = 509\,m \pm 208$
$521 = 11^2 + 20^2$	$a = 521\,m \pm 235$
$541 = 10^2 + 21^2$	$a = 541\,m \pm 52$
$557 = 14^2 + 19^2$	$a = 557\,m \pm 118$
$569 = 13^2 + 20^2$	$a = 569\,m \pm 86$
$577 = 1^2 + 24^2$	$a = 577\,m \pm 24$
$593 = 8^2 + 23^2$	$a = 593\,m \pm 77$
$601 = 5^2 + 24^2$	$a = 601\,m \pm 125$
$613 = 17^2 + 18^2$	$a = 613\,m \pm 35$
$617 = 16^2 + 19^2$	$a = 617\,m \pm 194$
$641 = 4^2 + 25^2$	$a = 641\,m \pm 159$
$653 = 13^2 + 22^2$	$a = 653\,m \pm 144$
$661 = 6^2 + 25^2$	$a = 661\,m \pm 106$
$673 = 12^2 + 23^2$	$a = 673\,m \pm 58$
$677 = 1^2 + 26^2$	$a = 677\,m \pm 26$
$701 = 5^2 + 26^2$	$a = 701\,m \pm 135$
$709 = 15^2 + 22^2$	$a = 709\,m \pm 96$
$733 = 2^2 + 27^2$	$a = 733\,m \pm 353$
$757 = 9^2 + 26^2$	$a = 757\,m \pm 87$
$761 = 19^2 + 20^2$	$a = 761\,m \pm 39$
$769 = 12^2 + 25^2$	$a = 769\,m \pm 62$
$773 = 17^2 + 22^2$	$a = 773\,m \pm 317$
$797 = 11^2 + 26^2$	$a = 797\,m \pm 215$
$809 = 5^2 + 28^2$	$a = 809\,m \pm 318$
$821 = 14^2 + 25^2$	$a = 821\,m \pm 295$

Numeri

Numeris primi	Valor ipſius *a*
$829 = 10^2 + 27^2$	$a = 829\,m \pm 246$
$853 = 18^2 + 23^2$	$a = 853\,m \pm 333$
$857 = 4^2 + 29^2$	$a = 857\,m \pm 207$
$877 = 6^2 + 29^2$	$a = 877\,m \pm 151$
$881 = 16^2 + 25^2$	$a = 881\,m \pm 387$
$929 = 20^2 + 23^2$	$a = 929\,m \pm 324$
$937 = 19^2 + 24^2$	$a = 937\,m \pm 196$
$941 = 10^2 + 29^2$	$a = 941\,m \pm 97$
$953 = 13^2 + 28^2$	$a = 953\,m \pm 442$
$977 = 4^2 + 31^2$	$a = 977\,m \pm 252$
$997 = 6^2 + 31^2$	$a = 997\,m \pm 161$
$1009 = 15^2 + 28^2$	$a = 1009\,m \pm 469$
$1013 = 22^2 + 23^2$	$a = 1013\,m \pm 45$
$1021 = 11^2 + 30^2$	$a = 1021\,m \pm 255$
$1043 = 3^2 + 32^2$	$a = 1033\,m \pm 347$
$1039 = 5^2 + 32^2$	$a = 1049\,m \pm 426$
$1061 = 10^2 + 31^2$	$a = 1061\,m \pm 103$
$1069 = 13^2 + 30^2$	$a = 1069\,m \pm 249$
$1093 = 2^2 + 33^2$	$a = 1093\,m \pm 530$
$1097 = 16^2 + 29^2$	$a = 1097\,m \pm 341$
$1109 = 22^2 + 25^2$	$a = 1109\,m \pm 354$
$1117 = 21^2 + 26^2$	$a = 1117\,m \pm 214$
$1129 = 20^2 + 27^2$	$a = 1129\,m \pm 168$
$1153 = 8^2 + 33^2$	$a = 1153\,m \pm 140$
$1181 = 5^2 + 34^2$	$a = 1181\,m \pm 243$
$1193 = 13^2 + 32^2$	$a = 1193\,m \pm 186$
$1201 = 24^2 + 25^2$	$a = 1201\,m \pm 49$
$1213 = 22^2 + 27^2$	$a = 1223\,m \pm 495$
$1217 = 16^2 + 31^2$	$a = 1217\,m \pm 78$

Numeri primi	Valor ipſius a
$1229 = 2^2 + 35^2$	$a = 1229\, m + 597$
$1237 = 9^2 + 34^2$	$a = 1237\, m + 546$
$1249 = 15^2 + 32^2$	$a = 1249\, m + 585$
$1277 = 11^2 + 34^2$	$a = 1277\, m + 113$
$1289 = 8^2 + 35^2$	$a = 1289\, m + 479$
$1297 = 1^2 + 36^2$	$a = 1297\, m + 36$
$1301 = 25^2 + 26^2$	$a = 1301\, m + 51$
$1321 = 5^2 + 36^2$	$a = 1321\, m + 257$
$1361 = 20^2 + 31^2$	$a = 1361\, m + 614$
$1373 = 2^2 + 37^2$	$a = 1373\, m + 668$
$1381 = 15^2 + 33^2$	$a = 1381\, m + 366$
$1409 = 25^2 + 28^2$	$a = 1409\, m + 452$
$1429 = 23^2 + 30^2$	$a = 1429\, m + 620$
$1433 = 8^2 + 37^2$	$a = 1433\, m + 542$
$1453 = 3^2 + 38^2$	$a = 1453\, m + 497$
$1481 = 16^2 + 35^2$	$a = 1481\, m + 465$
$1489 = 20^2 + 33^2$	$a = 1389\, m + 225$
$1493 = 7^2 + 38^2$	$a = 1493\, m + 432$
$1549 = 18^2 + 35^2$	$a = 1549\, m + 88$
$1553 = 23^2 + 32^2$	$a = 1553\, m + 339$
$1597 = 21^2 + 34^2$	$a = 1597\, m + 610$
$1601 = 1^2 + 40^2$	$a = 1601\, m + 40$
$1609 = 3^2 + 40^2$	$a = 1609\, m + 523$
$1613 = 13^2 + 38^2$	$a = 1613\, m + 127$
$1621 = 10^2 + 39^2$	$a = 1621\, m + 166$
$1637 = 26^2 + 31^2$	$a = 1637\, m + 316$
$1657 = 19^2 + 36^2$	$a = 1657\, m + 783$
$1669 = 15^2 + 38^2$	$a = 1669\, m + 220$
$1693 = 18^2 + 37^2$	$a = 1693\, m + 92$

Numeri

Numeri primi	Valor ipſius a
$1697 = 4^2 + 41^2$	$a = 1697\,m \pm 414$
$1709 = 22^2 + 35^2$	$a = 1709\,m \pm 390$
$1721 = 11^2 + 40^2$	$a = 1721\,m \pm 473$
$1733 = 17^2 + 38^2$	$a = 1733\,m \pm 410$
$1741 = 29^2 + 30^2$	$a = 1741\,m \pm 59$
$1753 = 27^2 + 32^2$	$a = 1753\,m \pm 713$
$1777 = 16^2 + 39^2$	$a = 1777\,m \pm 775$
$1789 = 5^2 + 42^2$	$a = 1789\,m \pm 724$
$1801 = 24^2 + 35^2$	$a = 1801\,m \pm 824$
$1861 = 30^2 + 21^2$	$a = 1861\,m \pm 61$
$1873 = 28^2 + 33^2$	$a = 1873\,m \pm 737$
$1877 = 14^2 + 41^2$	$a = 1877\,m \pm 137$
$1889 = 17^2 + 40^2$	$a = 1889\,m \pm 331$
$1901 = 26^2 + 35^2$	$a = 1901\,m \pm 218$
$1913 = 8^2 + 43^2$	$a = 1913\,m \pm 712$
$1933 = 13^2 + 42^2$	$a = 1933\,m \pm 598$
$1949 = 10^2 + 43^2$	$a = 1949\,m \pm 589$
$1973 = 23^2 + 38^2$	$a = 1973\,m \pm 259$
$1993 = 12^2 + 43^2$	$a = 1993\,m \pm 834$
$1997 = 29^2 + 34^2$	$a = 1997\,m \pm 412$

Tabula ergo haec in ſe complectitur omnes numeros primos formae $4n + 1$ infra 2000 exiſtentes, eiusque ergo ope omnes numeri inueniri poſſunt, quorum quadrata vnitate aucta per vllum horum numerorum primorum ſint diuiſibilia. Eius ergo beneficio ſequens ſolui poterit problema:

Problema.

Omnium numerorum, qui vnitate excedunt numeros quadratos, aſſignare omnes diuiſores radicibus ipſorum quadratis minores.

Solutio.

Scribantur ordine omnes numeri ab vnitate ad 2000, quandoquidem praecedens tabula ad hunc terminum eſt producta, qui littera a deſignentur, ita pro quouis numeri inde nati $aa+1$ diuiſores ſint aſſignandi. Conſtat autem, hos numeros alios non eſſe habituros diuiſores primos, niſi formae $4n+1$, praecedens vero tabula omnes numeros a exhibet, quorum quadrata vnitate aucta ſint per quemque numerum primum huius formae diuiſibilia. Verum pro quolibet numero $aa+1$ ſufficit notaſſe diuiſores primos radice a minores: quoniam his cognitis etiam diuiſores radice a maiores ſponte innoteſcunt. Quam ob rem ſingulis numeris a formae $2m\pm1$ adſcribatur binarius: quia eorum quadrata vnitate aucta ſunt per 2 diuiſibilia; tum numeris $a=5m\pm2$ adſcribatur 5, numeris $a=13m\pm5$ adſcribatur 13, numeris $a=17m\pm4$ adſcribatur 17, et ita porro; vbi quidem valores ipſius a minores ipſo numero primo propoſito omittuntur, quia tantum de diuiſoribus ipſo numero a minoribus quaeritur. Hoc ergo modo ſi ope tabulae praecedentis cuique numero a diuiſores conuenientes adſcribantur, obtinebuntur omnes diuiſores numeri $aa+1$ ipſa radice a minores. Q. E. I.

Coroll.

Coroll. 1.

Si ergo hoc modo numeri a relinquentur, quibus nullus diuiſor fuerit adſcriptus, hoc indicio erit, numeros $aa+1$ inde natos eſſe primos, nullos quippe diuiſores admittentes praeter vnitatem et ſe ipſos. Quibus igitur numeris a in tabula hoc modo condita nullus diuiſor fuerit adſcriptus, de iis certo affirmare poterimus, eorum quadrata vnitate aucta eſſe numeros primos.

Coroll. 2.

Quoniam igitur haec tabula pro numeris a facile ad 2000 extenditur, numeri inde nati $aa+1$ ad 4000000 exſurgent; vnde iſta tabula omnes numeros primos formae $aa+1$ exhibebit, qui 4 milliones non ſuperant, ſicque ex ea numeri primi non ſolum centenis millibus ſed etiam vno millione maiores depromi poterunt.

Coroll. 3.

Quibus autem numeris a vnicus diuiſor α fuerit adſcriptus, numeri inde nati $aa+1$ praeter vnitatem vnicum habebunt hunc diuiſorem α, radice a minorem; ideoque $\frac{aa+1}{\alpha}$ erit numerus primus. Ita quibus numeris a ſoles binarius fuerit adſcriptus, ex iis certo hos obtinemus numeros primos $\frac{aa+1}{2}$; atque adeo ex iſta tabula omnes numeri primi formae $\frac{aa+1}{2}$ limite 2000000 non maiores aſſignari poterunt.

Coroll.

Coroll. 4.

Simili modo omnes numeri a, quibus ſolus quinarius eſt adſcriptus, praebebunt omnes numeros primos formae $\frac{aa+1}{5}$, qui infra limitem 800000 continentur. Atque omnes numeri a, qui tantum diuiſorem 13 habebunt adſcriptum, praebebunt omnes numeros primos formae $\frac{aa+1}{13}$, infra limitem 307692 contentos.

Coroll. 5.

Qui autem numeri a duos tantum diuiſores α et β habebunt adſcriptos, id indicio erit, numeros $\frac{aa+1}{\alpha\beta}$ fore primos. Hinc quibus numeris a tantum duo diuiſores 2 et 5 fuerint adſcripti, ex iis reperientur omnes numeri primi formae $\frac{aa+1}{10}$, qui quidem limitem 400000 non ſuperabunt.

Scholion 1.

Verum vt hae concluſiones ſint certae, probe notandum eſt, inter numeros $aa+1$, qui ſunt per numerum primum $4n+1$ diuiſibiles, etiam eiusmodi numeros contineri, qui ſint per quadratum $(4n+1)^2$, vel etiam per cubum $(4n+1)^3$, altioresue poteſtates $(4n+1)^4$, $(4n+1)^5$ etc. diuiſibiles. Quod quoties accidit, numero a non ſolum diuiſor $4n+1$, ſed eius ſumma poteſtas, per quam numerus $aa+1$ fuerit diuiſibilis, adſcribi debebit, vt hoc modo omnes diuiſores primi numerorum $aa+1$ ipſa radice a minores obtineantur. Si quidem diuiſor fuerit $=2$, nulla eius altior

altior poteſtas, veluti 4, 8, 16 etc. vnquam numeri $aa+1$ diuiſor eſſe poterit, id quod per ſe eſt manifeſtum, cum exiſtente a numero impari, forma $aa+1$ ſit numerus impariter par. At de numeris primis formae $4n+1$ dantur vtique eiusmodi quadrata, quae vnitate aucta ſint per quamuis eorum poteſtatem diuiſibilia, quos idcirco inueſtigari conueniet.

Scholion 2.

Cum autem ſit $4n+1=pp+qq$, erunt omnes quoque ipſius $4n+1$ poteſtates ſummae duorum quadratorum, et quidem pluribus modis, ex quibus vero id quadratorum par ſumi conueniet, quorum radices ſunt numeri primi inter ſe. Sic cum ſit in genere $(pp+qq)(rr+ss)=(pr+qs)^2+(ps-qr)^2$, erit

$$(4n+1)^2=(pp+qq)^2=4ppqq+(pp-qq)^2$$
$$(4n+1)^3=(pp+qq)^3=(p^3-3pqq)^2+(3ppq-q^3)^2$$
$$(4n+1)^4=(pp+qq)^4=(p^4-6ppqq+q^4)^2+(4p^3q-4pq^3)^2$$

Si ſimili modo, quo ante, valores ipſius a inueſtigentur, conficietur pro poteſtatibus numerorum primorum, quae infra terminum 2000 continentur, ſequens tabula;

Tabula omnium numerorum *a*,

quorum quadrata vnitate aucta $aa + 1$ ſint per poteſtates numerorum primorum $4n + 1$ diuiſibilia.

Poteſt. num. primor.	Valor ipſius *a*
$5^2 = 3^2 + 4^2$	$a = 25\,m \pm 7$
$5^3 = 2^2 + 11^2$	$a = 125\,m \pm 57$
$5^4 = 7^2 + 24^2$	$a = 625\,m \pm 182$
$5^5 = 38^2 + 41^2$	$a = 3125\,m \pm 1068$
$13^2 = 5^2 + 12^2$	$a = 169\,m \pm 70$
$13^3 = 9^2 + 46^2$	$a = 2197\,m \pm 239$
$13^4 = 119^2 + 120^2$	$a = 13^4 m \pm 239$
$17^2 = 8^2 + 15^2$	$a = 289\,m \pm 38$
$17^3 = 47^2 + 52^2$	$a = 17^3 m \pm 1985$
$29^2 = 20^2 + 21^2$	$a = 841\,m \pm 41$
$37^2 = 12^2 + 35^2$	$a = 1369\,m \pm 117$
$41^2 = 9^2 + 40^2$	$a = 1681\,m \pm 378$
$53^2 = 28^2 + 45^2$	$a = 53^2 m \pm 500$
$61^2 = 11^2 + 60^2$	$a = 61^2 m \pm 682$
$73^2 = 48^2 + 55^2$	$a = 73^2 m \pm 776$
$89^2 = 39^2 + 80^2$	$a = 89^2 m \pm 3861$
$97^2 = 65^2 + 72^2$	$a = 97^2 m \pm 4052$
$101^2 = 20^2 + 99^2$	$a = 101^2 m \pm 515$
$109^2 = 60^2 + 91^2$	$a = 109^2 m \pm 5744$
$113^2 = 15^2 + 112^2$	$a = 113^2 m \pm 1710$
$137^2 = 88^2 + 105^2$	$a = 137^2 m \pm 6613$
$149^2 = 51^2 + 140^2$	$a = 149^2 m \pm 1744$
$197^2 = 28^2 + 95^2$	$a = 197^2 m \pm 1393$
$257^2 = 32^2 + 255^2$	$a = 257^2 m \pm 2072$

Hic

His itaque ſubſidiis hic ſubiunctam conſtruxi tabulam, ex qua ſtatim pro ſingulis numeris a omnes diuiſores formae $aa+1$ habentur. Hanc quidem tabulam non vltra 1500 in radicibus continuaui, ſed ope harum formularum facile ad 2000 vsque progredi licebit.

Ex hac autem tabula iam plures numeri primi formae $aa+1$ deſumi poterunt, qui non ſolum centenis millibus, ſed etiam vno millione ſint maiores: deinde etiam numeri primi formae $\frac{aa+1}{2}$ et $\frac{aa+1}{6}$ item $\frac{aa+1}{10}$ quos in ſequentibus tabellis exhibebo.

Numeri primi formae $aa+1$.

Radices a	Numeri primi $aa+1$	Radices a	Numeri primi $aa+1$	Radices a	Numeri primi $aa+1$
1	2	66	4357	156	24337
2	5	74	5477	160	25601
4	17	84	7057	170	28901
6	37	90	8101	176	30977
10	101	94	8837	180	32401
14	197	110	12101	184	33857
16	257	116	13457	204	41617
20	401	120	14401	206	42437
24	577	124	15377	210	44101
26	677	126	15877	224	50177
36	1297	130	16901	230	52901
40	1601	134	17957	236	55697
54	2917	146	21317	240	57601
56	3137	150	22501	250	62501

Radices a	Numeri primi $aa+1$	Radices a	Numeri primi $aa+1$	Radices a	Numeri primi $aa+1$
256	65537	536	287297	826	682277
260	67601	544	295937	860	739601
264	69697	556	309137	864	746497
270	72901	570	324901	890	792101
280	78401	576	331777	906	820837
284	80657	584	341057	910	828101
300	90001	594	352837	920	846401
306	93637	634	401957	930	864901
314	98597	636	404497	936	876097
326	106277	644	414737	946	894917
340	115601	646	417317	950	902501
350	122501	654	427717	960	921601
384	147457	674	454277	966	933157
386	148997	680	462401	986	972197
396	156817	686	470597	1004	1008017
400	160001	690	476101	1010	1020101
406	164837	696	484417	1036	1073297
420	176401	700	490001	1054	1110917
430	184901	704	495617	1060	1123601
436	190097	714	509797	1066	1136357
440	193601	716	512657	1070	1144901
444	197137	740	547601	1094	1196837
464	215297	750	562501	1096	1201217
466	217157	760	577601	1106	1223237
470	220901	764	583697	1124	1263377
474	224677	780	608401	1140	1299601
490	240101	784	614657	1144	1308737
496	246017	816	665857	1146	1313317

Radices a	Numeri primi $aa+1$	Radices a	Numeri primi $aa+1$	Radices a	Numeri primi $aa+1$
1150	1322501	1294	1674437	1394	1943237
1156	1336337	1306	1705637	1406	1976837
1174	1378277	1314	1726597	1410	1988101
1176	1382977	1316	1731857	1416	2005057
1184	1401857	1320	1742401	1420	2016401
1210	1464101	1324	1752977	1430	2044901
1234	1522757	1340	1795601	1434	2056351
1244	1547537	1350	1822501	1440	2073601
1246	1552517	1354	1833317	1456	2119937
1274	1623077	1366	1865957	1460	2131601
1276	1628177	1374	1887877	1494	2232037
1290	1664101	1376	1893377		

Habentur ergo hic 112 numeri primi maiores quam 100000 et 49 numeri primi millionem ſuperantes.

Praeterea autem plures numeri primi formarum $\frac{aa+1}{2}$, $\frac{aa+1}{5}$, $\frac{aa+1}{10}$ aſſignari poſſunt, qui etiam centena millia ſuperant; vt ex ſequentibus perſpicere licet:

Valores numeri *a*, quibus forma $\frac{aa+1}{2}$ fit numerus primus.

1, 3, 5, 9, 11, 15, 19, 25, 29, 35, 39, 45, 49, 51, 59, 61, 65, 69, 71, 79, 85, 95

101, 121, 131, 139, 141, 145, 159, 165, 169, 171, 175, 181, 195, 199

201, 205, 209, 219, 221, 231, 245, 261, 271, 275, 279, 289, 299

309, 315, 321, 325, 329, 335, 345, 349, 371, 375, 379,
391, 399
405, 409, 415, 425, 435, 441, 445, 449, 451, 459, 461,
471
519, 521, 529, 535, 545, 559, 569, 571, 575, 579, 581,
595
609, 631, 639, 641, 649, 661, 669, 685, 689, 695, 699
711, 715, 739, 745, 751, 779, 781, 791, 799
815, 819, 821, 841, 855, 861, 869, 875, 881, 885
901, 909, 921, 925, 929, 935, 949, 951, 955, 959, 979,
981, 985, 989, 991
1001, 1011, 1025, 1029, 1031, 1039, 1051, 1055, 1069
1081, 1091, 1095, 1099
1111, 1125, 1129, 1151, 1155, 1161, 1171, 1179, 1181
1185, 1199
1205, 1219, 1225, 1241, 1251, 1255, 1265, 1281, 1285
1299
1311, 1315, 1329, 1345, 1349, 1359, 1361, 1389, 1391
1405, 1411, 1419, 1421, 1439, 1459, 1465, 1469, 1489
1495, 1499

Valores numeri a, quibus forma $\frac{aa+1}{5}$ fit numerus primus.

2, 8, 12, 22, 28, 42, 48, 52, 58, 62, 78, 88, 92
102, 108, 152, 158, 178, 188, 198
202, 222, 238, 248, 258, 262, 272, 292, 298
308, 312, 328, 352, 358, 362, 388
402, 422, 428, 458, 462, 478, 488, 492
508, 522, 558, 572, 588

602

602, 622, 628, 638, 652, 662, 692, 698
702, 728, 738, 758, 792
828, 838, 842, 848, 862, 872, 898
908, 912, 942, 962, 972, 978, 988
1008, 1062, 1072, 1078, 1088
1108, 1112, 1138, 1192
1208, 1238, 1272, 1278, 1298
1312, 1342, 1358, 1372, 1378
1402, 1442, 1452, 1472, 1488, 1498

Valores numeri a, quibus forma $\frac{aa+1}{10}$ fit numerus primus.

3, 7, 13, 17, 23, 27, 33, 37, 53, 63, 67, 77, 87, 97
103, 113, 127, 137, 147, 153, 163, 167, 197
223, 227, 247, 263, 267, 277, 283, 287, 297
303, 323, 347, 363, 367, 373, 383, 397
417, 427, 433, 453
503, 513, 517, 527, 533, 537, 547, 553, 573, 587
617, 627, 637, 653, 673, 677, 683
753, 763, 773, 777, 797
817, 823, 833, 847, 867, 873, 877, 883
913, 917, 923, 927, 933, 937, 947, 953, 963, 997
1047, 1053, 1063, 1073
1103, 1117, 1137, 1147, 1163, 1167, 1173, 1187, 1197
1213, 1233, 1247, 1273
1337, 1367, 1377, 1387, 1397
1413, 1417, 1423, 1447, 1473, 1497

Hinc autem iterum 9 numeri primi ſupra 1000000 obtinentur, ex forma ſcilicet $\frac{aa+1}{10}$, quando $a > 1414$.

a	Diuiſores ipſius $aa+1$	a	Diuiſores ipſius $aa+1$
1	2	30	17. 53
2	5	31	2. 13. 37
3	2. 5	32	5^2. 41
4	17	33	2. 5. 109
5	2. 13	34	13. 89
6	37	35	2. 613
7	2. 5^2	36	1297
8	5. 13	37	2. 5. 137
9	2. 41	38	5. 17^2
10	101	39	2. 761
11	2. 61	40	1601
12	5. 29	41	2. 29^2
13	2. 5. 17	42	5. 353
14	197.	43	2. 5^2. 37
15	2. 113	44	13. 149
16	257	45	2. 1013
17	2. 5. 29	46	29. 73
18	5^2. 13	47	2. 5. 13. 17
19	2. 181	48	5. 461
20	401	49	2. 1201
21	2. 13. 17	50	41. 61
22	5. 97	51	2. 1301
23	2. 5. 53	52	5. 541
24	577	53	2. 5. 281
25	2. 313	54	2917
26	677	55	2. 17. 89
27	2. 5. 73	56	3137
28	5. 157	57	2. 5^3. 13
29	2. 421	58	5. 673

	Diuiſores ipſius $aa+1$		Diuiſores ipſius $aa+1$
59	2. 1741	88	5
60	13. 277	89	2. 17. 233
61	2. 1861	90	
62	5. 769	91	2. 41. 101
63	2. 5. 397	92	5
64	17. 241	93	2. 5^2. 173
65	2. 2113	94	
66	4357	95	2
67	2. 5. 449	96	13. 709
68	5^3. 37	97	2. 5
69	2. 2381	98	5. 17. 113
70	13^2. 29	99	2. 13^2 29
71	2. 2521	100	73. 137
72	5. 17. 61	101	2
73	2. 5. 13. 41	102	5
74		103	2. 5
75	2. 29. 97	104	29
76	53. 109	105	2. 37
77	2. 5. 593	106	17
78	5	107	2. 5^5
79	2	108	5
80	37. 173	109	2. 13
81	2. 17	110	
82	5^2. 193 269	111	2. 61. 101
83	2. 5. 13. 53	112	5. 13
84		113	2. 5
85	2	114	41
86	13. 569	115	2. 17
87	2. 5	116	

	Diuiſores ipſius $aa+1$		Diuiſores ipſius $aa+1$
117	2. 5. 37^2	146	
118	5^2	147	2. 5
119	2. 73. 97	148	5. 13
120		149	2. 17
121	2	150	
122	5. 13	151	2. 13
123	2. 5. 17. 89	152	5
124		153	2. 5
125	2. 13	154	37
126		155	2. 41
127	2. 5.	156	
128	5. 29. 113	157	2. 5^2. 17. 29
129	2. 53	158	5
130		159	2
131	2	160	
132	5^2. 17. 41	161	2. 13
133	2. 5. 29. 61	162	5. 29
134		163	2. 5
135	2. 13	164	13
136	53	165	2
137	2. 5	166	17
138	5. 13	167	2. 5
139	2	168	5^2
140	17	169	2
141	2	170	
142	5. 37. 109	171	2
143	2. 5^2	172	5. 61. 97
144	89	173	2. 5. 41. 73
145	2	174	13. 17. 137

	Diuiſores ipſius $aa+1$
175	2
176	
177	2. 5. 13
178	5
179	2. 37
180	
181	2
182	5^4. 53
183	2. 5. 17
184	
185	2. 109. 157
186	29
187	2. 5. 13
188	5
189	2. 53
190	13
191	2. 17. 29. 37
192	5. 73. 101
193	2. 5^2. 149
194	61
195	2
196	41
197	2. 5
198	5
199	2
200	13. 17. 181
201	2
202	5
203	2. 5. 13
204	
205	2
206	
207	2. 5^2
208	5. 17
209	2
210	
211	2. 113. 197
212	5. 89. 101
213	2. 5. 13
214	41
215	2. 29
216	13. 37. 97
217	2. 5. 17
218	5^2
219	2
220	29
221	2
222	5
223	2. 5
224	
225	2. 17
226	13
227	2. 5
228	5. 37
229	2. 13
230	
231	2

	Diuiſores ipſius $aa+1$		Diuiſores ipſius $aa+1$
232	5^2	261	2
233	2. 5. 61. 89	262	5
234	17	263	2. 5
235	2. 53	264	
236		265	2. 13. 37. 73
237	2. 5. 41. 137	266	173
238	5	267	2. 5
239	2. 13^4	268	5^2. 13^2. 17
240		269	2. 97
241	2. 113	270	
242	5. 13. 17. 53	271	2
243	2. 5^2	272	5
244	29	273	2. 5. 29. 257
245	2	274	193
246	73	275	2
247	2. 5	276	17
248	5	277	2. 5
249	2. 29	278	5. 13. 29. 41
250		279	2
251	2. 17^2. 109	280	
252	5. 13	281	2. 13
253	2. 5. 37. 173	282	5^2
254	149	283	2. 5
255	2. 13. 41. 61	284	
256		285	2. 17
257	2. 5^2	286	157
258	5	287	2. 5
259	2. 17	288	5. 53
260		289	2

	Diuiſores ipſius $aa+1$		Diuiſores ipſius $aa+1$
290	37	319	2. 17. 41. 73
291	2. 13	320	13
292	5	321	2
293	2. 5^2. 17. 101	322	5. 89. 233
294	13. 61. 109	323	2. 5
295	2. 53	324	113
296	41	325	2
297	2. 5	326	
298	5	327	2. 5. 17^2. 37
299	2	328	5
300		329	2
301	2. 89	330	13
302	5. 17. 37. 29	331	2. 29
303	2. 5	332	5^2
304	13	333	2. 5. 13
305	2. 193. 241	334	281
306		335	2
307	2. 5^3. 13. 29	336	17. 229. 29
308	5	337	2. 5. 41. 277
309	2	338	5. 73. 313
310	17	339	2. 37
311	2. 137	340	
312	5	341	2. 53
313	2. 5. 97. 101	342	5. 149. 157
314		343	2. 5^2. 13. 181
315	2	344	17
316	61	345	2
317	2. 5. 13	346	13
318	5^3	347	2. 5

	Diuiſores ipſius $aa+1$		Diuiſores ipſius $aa+1$
348	5. 53	377	2. 5. 61. 233
349	2	378	5. 17. 41^2
350		379	2
351	2. 229. 269	380	197
352	5.	381	2. 181
353	2. 5. 17	382	5^2. 13
354	113	383	2. 5
355	2. 61	384	
356	13	385	2. 13
357	2. 5^2	386	
358	5	387	2 5. 17
359	2. 13	388	5
360	41. 109. 29	389	2. 29
361	2. 17	390	89
362	5	391	2
363	2. 5	392	5. 73
364	37	393	2. 5^2
365	2. 29	394	53. 101. 29
366	97	395	2. 13. 17. 353
367	2. 5	396	
368	5^2	397	2. 5
369	2. 13	398	5. 13
370	17	399	2
371	2	400	
372	5. 13	401	2. 37. 41. 53
373	2. 5	402	5
374	137	403	2. 5. 109. 149
375	2	404	17
376	37	405	2

406

	Diuiſores ipſius $aa+1$		Diuiſores ipſius $aa+1$
406		435	2
407	$2.\ 5^2$	436	
408	$5.\ 13^2.\ 197$	437	$2.\ 5.\ 13^2.\ 113$
409	2	438	5. 17. 37. 61
410	97	439	2. 173
411	2. 13. 73. 89	440	
412	5. 17	441	2
413	2. 5. 37	442	5. 41
414	101	443	$2.\ 5^4.\ 157$
415	2	444	
416	61	445	2
417	2. 5	446	17
418	$5^2.\ 29.\ 241$	447	2. 5. 13. 53. 29
419	2. 41	448	5. 137. 293
420		449	2
421	2. 13. 17. 401	450	13. 37. 421
422	5	451	2
423	2. 5. 29	452	5. 29
424	13	453	2. 5
425	2	454	53
426	173	455	2. 17
427	2. 5	456	269
428	5	457	$3.\ 5^2$
429	2. 17	458	5
430		459	2
431	2. 293. 317	460	13. 41. 397
432	5^3	461	2
433	2. 5	462	5
434	13	463	2. 5. 13. 17. 97

	Diuiſores ipſius $aa+1$		Diuiſores ipſins $aa+1$
464		493	2. 5^2
465	2. 73	494	277
466		495	2. 101
467	2. 5. 113. 193	496	
468	5^2	497	2. 5. 17
469	2. 109	498	5. 193. 257
470		499	2. 13. 61. 157
471	2	500	53^2. 89
472	5. 17	501	2. 41
473	2. 5. 13	502	5. 13
474		503	2. 5
475	2. 37	504	389
476	13. 29	505	2. 29
477	2. 5. 61. 373	506	17
478	5	507	2. 5^2. 97
479	2. 89	508	5.
480	17	509	2. 281. 461
481	2. 29	510	29
482	5^2	511	2. 137
483	2. 5. 41	512	5. 13. 37. 109
484	73	513	2. 5
485	2. 337 349	514	17
486	13	515	2. 13. 101^2
487	2. 5. 37	516	449
488	5	517	2. 5
489	2. 13. 17	518	5^2
490		519	2
491	2. 149	520	317
492	5	521	2

	Diuiſores ipſius $aa+1$		Diuiſores ipſius $aa+1$
522	5.	551	2. 13
523	2. 5. 17	552	5. 149. 409
524	37. 41. 181	553	2. 5
525	2. 13	554	13
526	337	555	2. 233
527	2. 5	556	
528	5. 13	557	2. 5^2. 17. 73
529	2	558	5
530	257	559	2
531	2. 17	560	61. 97
532	5^2	561	2. 37
533	2. 5	562	5. 181 349
534	29	563	2. 5. 29
535	2	564	13
536		565	2. 17. 41. 229
537	2. 5	566	457
538	5. 13. 61. 73	567	2. 5. 13
539	2. 29	568	5^2. 89. 29
540	17^2	569	2
541	2. 13	570	
542	5. 41	571	2
543	2. 5^2	572	5
544		573	2. 5
545	2	574	17
546	241	575	2
547	2. 5	576	
548	5. 17	577	2. 5. 13^2. 197
549	2. 37	578	5. 109
550	113	579	2

	Diuiſores ipſius $aa+1$
580	13. 113 229
581	2
582	5^2. 17
583	2. 5. 41
584	
585	2. 137
586	37
587	2. 5
588	5
589	2. 89
590	13
591	2. 17
592	5. 29
593	2. 5^2. 13. 541.
594	
595	2
596	101
597	2. 5. 29
598	5. 37
599	2. 17. 61. 173
600	157
601	2. 313. 577
602	5
603	2. 5. 13
604	97
605	2. 197
606	13^2. 41. 53
607	2. 5^2
608	5. 17

	Diuiſores ipſius $aa+1$
609	2
610	233
611	2. 73
612	5. 173. 433
613	2. 5. 53
614	277
615	2. 281
616	13. 17^2. 101
617	2. 5
618	5^2
619	2. 13
620	269
621	2. 61. 109. 29
622	5
623	2. 5. 37
624	41
625	2. 17
626	29
627	2. 5
628	5
629	2. 13
630	73
631	2
632	5^2. 13
633	2. 5. 17
634	
635	2. 37
636	
637	2. 5

	Diuiſores ipſius $aa+1$
638	5
639	2
640	149
641	2
642	5. 13. 17. 373
643	2. 5^2
644	
645	2. 13
646	
647	2. 5. 41
648	5. 137. 613
649	2
650	17. 29
651	2. 313
652	5
653	2. 5
654	
655	2. 13. 569. 29
656	157
657	2. 5^2. 89. 97
658	5. 13
659	2. 17. 53. 241
660	37. 61. 193
661	2
662	5
663	2. 5. 113. 389
664	353
665	2. 41
666	53

	Diuiſores ipſius $aa+1$
667	2. 5. 17
668	5^2. 13
669	2
670	593
671	2. 13
672	5. 37
673	2. 5
674	
675	2. 409. 557
676	17
677	2. 5
678	5. 89
679	2. 29
680	
681	2. 13
682	5^3. 61^2
683	2. 5
684	13. 17. 73. 29
685	2
686	
687	2. 5. 109. 433
688	5. 41
689	2
690	
691	2. 193
692	5
693	2 5^3. 12. 113
694	13
695	2

	Diuiſores ipſius $aa+1$		Diuiſores ipſius $aa+1$
696		725	2. 269
697	2. 5. 13. 37. 101	726	601
698	5	727	2. 5. 17
699	2	728	5
700		729	2. 41
701	2. 17. 97. 149	730	109
702	5	731	2. 397. 673
703	2. 5. 73. 677	732	5^2
704		733	2. 5. 29
705	2. 181	734	37
706	41	735	2. 17
707	2. 5^2. 13	736	13
708	5. 29	737	2. 5. 13
709	2. 37	738	5
710	13. 17	739	2
711	2	740	
712	5. 53	741	2. 293
713	2. 5. 29	742	5. 29
714		743	2. 5^2. 61. 181
715	2	744	17
716		745	2
717	2. 5. 101 509	746	13^2. 37. 89
718	5^2. 17	747	2. 5. 41
719	2. 53	748	5. 317. 353
720	13	749	2. 13
721	2. 61	750	
722	5. 137	751	2
723	2. 5. 13	752	5. 17
724	293	753	2. 5

754

	Diuiſores ipſius $aa+1$		Diuiſores ipſius $aa+1$
754	97	783	2. 5. 37
755	2. 257	784	
756	521	785	2. 13. 137. 173
757	2. 5². 73. 157	786	17
758	5	787	2. 5. 241. 257
759	2. 13	788	5. 13. 41. 233
760		789	2. 149
761	2. 17	790	281
762	5. 13	791	2
763	2. 5	792	5
764		793	2. 5²
765	2. 53	794	229
766	29	795	2. 17. 29. 641
767	2. 5. 89. 661	796	109
768	5²	797	2. 5
769	2. 17	798	5. 13. 97. 101
770	41	799	2
771	2. 37. 277. 29	800	29². 761
772	5. 13. 53. 173	801	2. 13
773	2. 5	802	5. 197. 653
774	197	803	2. 5. 17
775	2. 13²	804	61
776	73². 113	805	2. 457. 709
777	2. 5	806	113
778	5. 17	807	2. 5⁴. 521
779	2	808	5. 37
780		809	2. 229
781	2.	810	509
782	5². 61. 401	811	2. 13. 41. 617

	Diuiſores ipſius $aa+1$
812	5. 17
813	2. 5. 157. 421
814	13
815	2
816	
817	2. 5
818	5^3. 53. 101
819	2
820	17. 37
821	2
822	5. 337. 401
823	2. 5
824	13. 29
825	2. 53
826	
827	2. 5. 13
828	5
829	2. 17^2. 29. 41
830	73
831	2. 449. 769
832	5^2
833	2. 5
834	349
835	2. 89
836	701
837	2. 5. 13. 17. 317
838	5
839	2. 109
840	13
841	2
842	5
843	2. 5^2. 61. 233
844	757
845	2. 37
846	17
847	2. 5
848	5
849	2. 73
850	13. 149. 373
851	2. 97
852	5. 41
853	2. 5. 13. 29. 193
854	17
855	2
856	89
857	2. 5^2. 37. 397
858	5. 29
859	2. 137
860	
861	2
862	5
863	2. 5. 13. 17. 337
864	
865	2. 61
866	13
867	2. 5
868	5^2
869	2

	Diuiſores ipſius $aa+1$		Diuiſores ipſius $aa+1$
870	41	899	2. 101
871	2. 17. 53. 421	900	241
872	5	901	2
873	2. 5	902	5. 13
874	461	903	2. 5. 73
875	2	904	61
876	13	905	2. 13. 17^2. 109
877	2. 5	906	
878	5. 53	907	2. 5^2
879	2 13	908	5
880	17	909	2
881	2	910	
882	5^2. 29^2. 37	911	2. 41. 349. 29
883	2. 5	912	5
884	193	913	2. 5
885	2	914	17. 157. 331
886	181	915	2. 13^2
887	2. 5. 29	916	29
888	5. 17	917	2. 5
889	2. 13. 113. 269	918	5^2. 13.
890		919	2. 37. 101. 113
891	2. 277	920	
892	5. 13	921	2
893	2. 5^2. 41. 389	922	5. 17. 73. 137
894	37	923	2. 5
895	2. 97	924	53. 89. 181
896	281	925	2
897	2. 5. 17	926	61
898	5	927	2. 5

	Diuiſores ipſius $aa+1$		Diuiſores ipſius $aa+1$
928	5. 13	957	2. 5^2. 13
929	2	958	5. 173
930		959	2
931	2. 13. 17. 37. 53	960	
932	5^3	961	2. 409
933	2. 5	962	5
934	41	963	2. 5
935	2	964	313
936		965	2. 17. 61. 449
937	2. 5	966	
938	5. 149	967	2. 5. 13
939	2. 17	968	5^2. 37
940	29	969	2. 29
941	2. 13	970	13. 157. 461
942	5	971	2. 197
943	2. 5^3	972	5
944	13^2	973	2. 5. 17
945	2. 89. 173. 29	974	29
946		975	2. 41
947	2. 5	976	73
948	5. 17. 97. 109	977	2. 5. 53
949	2	978	5
950		979	2
951	2	980	13
952	5. 41	981	2
953	2. 5	982	5^2. 17
954	13	983	2. 5. 13
955	2	984	53
956	17. 37	985	2

	Diuiſores ipſius $aa+1$		Diuiſores ipſius $aa+1$
986		1015	2. 373
987	2. 5. 61	1016	17. 41
988	5	1017	2. 5. 293. 353
989	2	1018	5^2
990	17	1019	2. 13
991	2	1020	101
992	5. 97	1021	2. 233
993	2. 5^2. 13. 37. 41	1022	5. 13
994	269	1023	2. 5. 229. 457
995	2. 73	1024	17
996	13. 137. 557	1025	2
997	2. 5	1026	61
998	5. 29	1027	2. 5. 29
999	2. 17. 149. 197	1028	5. 241. 877
1000	101	1029	2
1001	2	1030	37. 53. 541
1002	5. 113	1031	2
1003	2. 5. 29	1032	5^2. 13. 29. 113
1004		1033	2. 5. 17
1005	2. 37	1034	41. 89. 293
1006	13	1035	2. 13
1007	2. 5^2. 17	1036	
1008	5	1037	2. 5 53
1009	2. 13	1038	5. 229. 941
1010		1039	2
1011	2	1040	617
1012	5. 257. 797	1041	2. 17
1013	2. 5. 89	1042	5. 37
1014	109	1043	2. 5^2

	Diuiſores ipſius $aa+1$		Diuiſores ipſius $aa+1$
1044	257	1073	2. 5
1045	2. 13. 97. 433	1074	13
1046	193	1075	2. 17. 41. 829
1047	2. 5	1076	233
1048	5. 13. 61. 277	1077	2. 5. 193. 601
1049	2. 73	1078	5
1050	17	1079	2. 37
1051	2	1080	773
1052	5. 389. 569	1081	2
1053	2. 5	1082	5^2
1054		1083	2. 5. 53
1055	2	1084	13^2. 17. 409
1056	29	1085	2. 29
1057	2. 5^3. 41. 109	1086	733
1058	5. 13. 17. 1013	1087	2. 5. 13. 61. 149
1059	2. 137	1088	5
1060		1089	2. 97
1061	2. 13. 29	1090	29. 53
1062	5	1091	2
1063	2. 5	1092	5. 17
1064	857	1093	2. 5^2
1065	2. 317	1094	
1066		1095	2
1067	2. 5. 17. 37. 181	1096	
1068	5^5. 73	1097	2. 5. 13
1069	2	1098	5. 41.
1070		1099	2
1071	2. 13. 157. 281	1100	13
1072	5	1101	2. 17. 101. 353

1102

	Diuiſores ipſius $aa+1$
1102	5. 89
3	2. 5
4	37
5	2. 181
6	
7	2. 5^2
8	5
9	2. 17. 61. 593
1110	13
11	2
12	5
13	2. 5. 13^2. 733
14	29
15	2. 113
16	37. 41. 821
17	2. 5
18	5^2. 17^2. 173
19	2. 29
1120	433
21	2. 101
22	5. 73
23	2. 5. 13. 89. 109
24	
25	2
26	13. 17
27	2. 5. 157. 809
28	5. 397. 641
29	2
1130	577

	Diuiſores ipſius $aa+1$
1131	2. 173
32	5^2
33	2. 5. 137. 937
34	541
35	2. 17
36	13. 53
37	2. 5
38	5
39	2. 13. 41
1140	
41	2. 37. 73. 241
42	5. 97
43	2. 5^2. 17. 29. 53
44	
45	2. 113
46	
47	2. 5
48	5. 29. 61. 149
49	2. 13
1150	
51	2
52	5. 13. 17
53	2. 5. 37
54	317
55	2
56	
57	2. 5^2. 41. 653
58	5. 269. 997
59	2. 337

	Diuiſores ipſius $aa+1$
1160	17
61	2
62	5. 13
63	2. 5
64	1061
65	2. 13
66	109
67	2. 5
68	5^2. 197. 277
69	2. 17
1170	61
71	2
72	5. 29
73	2. 5
74	
75	2. 13
76	
77	2. 5. 17. 29. 281
78	5. 13. 37. 577
79	2
1180	41
81	2
82	5^3
83	2. 5. 349. 401
84	
85	2
86	17. 97. 853
87	2. 5
88	5. 13

	Diuiſores ipſius $aa+1$
89	2. 53
1190	37
91	2. 13. 89. 613
92	5
93	2. 5^3
94	17^2
95	2. 73
96	53. 137. 197
97	2. 5
98	5. 41
99	2
1200	337
1	2. 13. 29
2	5. 101
3	2. 5. 17
4	13
5	2
6	29
7	2. 5^2
8	5
9	2. 61
1210	
11	2. 17
12	5. 89
13	2. 5
14	13. 73
15	2. 37
16	661
17	2. 5. 13

a	Diuiſores ipſius $aa+1$	*a*	Diuiſores ipſius $aa+1$
18	5^2	47	2. 5
19	2	48	5. 181
1220	17	49	2. 53
21	2. 41	1250	1201
22	5. 101	51	2
23	2. 5. 373. 401	52	5. 37^2. 229
24	569	53	2. 5. 13^2. 929
25	2	54	17. 233. 397
26	509	55	2
27	2. 5. 13. 37. 313	56	13
28	5. 17 113. 157	57	2. 5^2
29	2. 773. 977	58	5. 113
1230	13. 29	59	2. 29
31	2. 61	1260	349
32	5^2. 109. 557	61	2. 613
33	2. 5	62	5. 17. 41. 457
34		63	2. 5. 269. 593
35	2. 29	64	29. 37
36	149	65	2
37	2. 5. 17	66	13
38	5	67	2. 5. 229. 701
39	2. 41. 97. 193	68	5^2. 73. 881
1240	13	69	2 13 241. 257
41	2	1270	61. 137. 193
42	5. 53	71	2. 17
43	2. 5^2. 13	72	5
44		73	2. 5
45	2. 17	74	
46		75	2. 109

	Diuiſores ipſius $aa+1$		Diuiſores ipſius $aa+1$
1276		5	2. 13. 17
77	2 5. 313 521	6	
78	5	7	2. 5^1
79	2. 13. 17	8	5. 13
1280	41. 89. 449	9	2. 233
81	2	1310	293
82	5^2. 13^2. 389	11	2
83	2. 5. 97	12	5
84	157	13	2. 5. 17
85	2	14	
86	181	15	2
87	2. 5. 73	16	
88	5. 17. 29. 673. 1033	17	2. 5. 29
89	2. 37	18	5^3. 13
1290		19	2. 509
91	2. 173	1320	
92	5. 13. 61	21	2. 13. 41
93	2. 5^2. 29. 1153	22	5. 17. 29. 709
94		23	2. 5. 101
95	2. 13. 53. 1217	24	
96	17	25	2. 277
97	2. 5. 149. 1129	26	37
98	5	27	2. 5. 293. 601
99	2	28	5. 521. 677
1300	809	29	2
1	2. 37 89. 257	1330	17
2	5 53	31	2. 13. 61. 1117.
3	2. 5. 41^2. 101	32	5^2
4	173	33	2. 5. 137. 1297

	Diuiſores ipſius $aa+1$		Diuiſores ipſius $aa+1$
34	13	63	2. 5. 37
35	2. 461	64	17
36	97	65	2. 197
37	2. 5	66	
38	5. 37	67	2. 5
39	2. 17	68	5^2
1340		69	2. 89
41	2. 73. 109. 113	1370	13. 353 409
42	5	71	2. 113
43	2. 5^2	72	5
44	13. 41	73	2. 5. 13. 17. 853
45	2	74	
46	29	75	2. 29. 37. 881
47	2. 5. 13. 17. 821	76	
48	5. 53	77	2. 5
49	2	78	5
1350		79	2. 797 1193
51	2. 29	1380	29. 97. 677
52	5. 281. 1301	81	2. 17
53	2. 5. 61	82	5^2. 241. 317
54		83	2. 5. 13
55	2. 53	84	109
56	17	85	2. 41. 149. 157
57	2. 5^2. 13	86	13
58	5	87	2. 5
59	2	88	5. 373
1360	13. 73	89	2
61	2	1390	17. 89. 1277
92	5. 41	91	2

1392

	Diuiſores ipſius $aa+1$		Diuiſores ipſius $aa+1$
1392	5. 61	1421	2
93	2. 5^2. 197^2	22	5. 13^2
94		23	2. 5
95	2. 953	24	17. 101. 1181
96	13	25	2. 13
97	2. 5	26	41
98	5. 17	27	2. 5. 269. 757
99	2. 13	28	5. 617. 661
1400	37	29	2. 181
1	2. 53	1430	
2	5	31	2. 461
3	2. 5. 41	32	5^4. 17. 193
4	29. 101. 673	33	2. 5. 29. 73. 97
5	2	34	
6		35	2. 13
7	2. 5^2. 17^2. 137	36	641
8	5. 53	37	2. 5. 37
9	2. 13. 29	38	5. 13. 29. 1097
1410		29	2
11	2	1440	
12	5. 13. 37. 829	41	2. 17. 157. 389
13	2. 5	42	5
14	61. 73. 449	43	2. 5^6
15	2. 17	44	41
16		45	2. 277
17	2. 5	46	149
18	5^2	47	2. 5
19	2	48	5. 13
1420		49	2. 17. 37

	Diuiſores ipſius $aa+1$
1459	109
1	2. 13^2
2	5
3	2. 5. 61
4	53 113. 353
1455	2. 653
6	
7	2. 5^2
8	5. 17. 89. 281
9	2
1560	
1	2. 13. 53
2	5. 29
3	2. 5. 193. 1109
4	13. 173. 953.
1465	2
6	17
7	2. 5. 29. 41. 181
8	5^2
9	2
1470	137
1	2. 317
2	5
3	2. 5
4	13. 37
1475	2. 17. 61. 1049

	Diuiſores ipſius $aa+1$
6	769
7	2. 5. 13. 97. 173
8	5. 433. 1009
9	2. 89
1480	457
1	2. 229
2	5^2
3	2. 5. 17^2. 761
4	113
1485	2. 41
6	37^2
7	2. 5. 13. 73. 233
8	5
9	2
1490	13. 313
1	2. 29
2	5. 17
3	2. 5^2. 109. 409
4	
1495	2
6	29. 229. 337
7	2. 5
8	5
9	2
1500	13. 17